PARTICULATE MATTER HEALTH EFFECTS



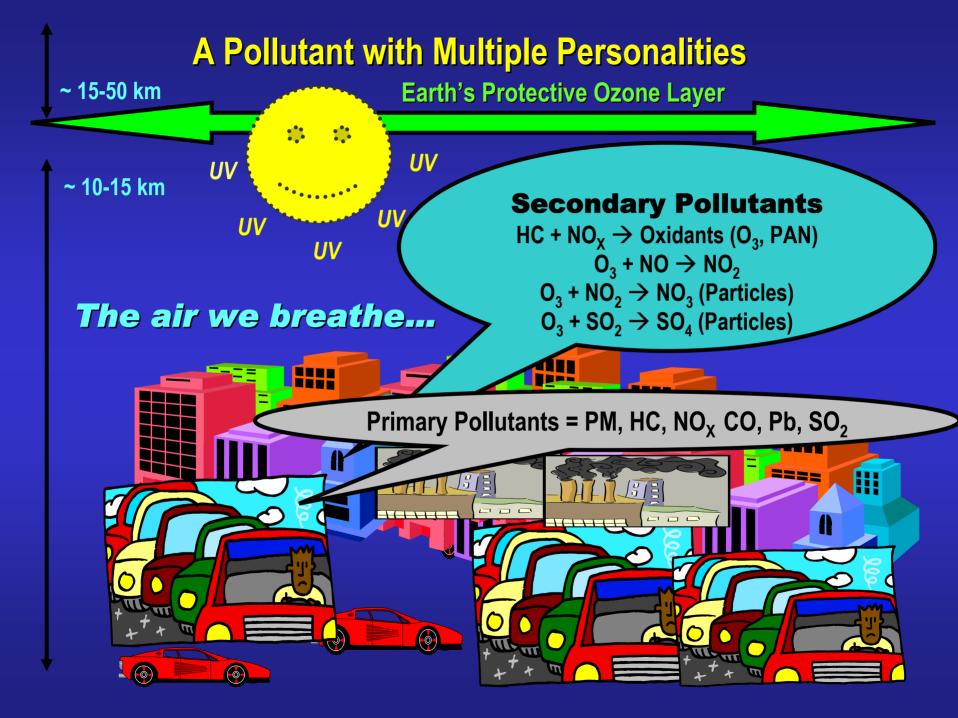
National Air Quality Conference February 5, 2002



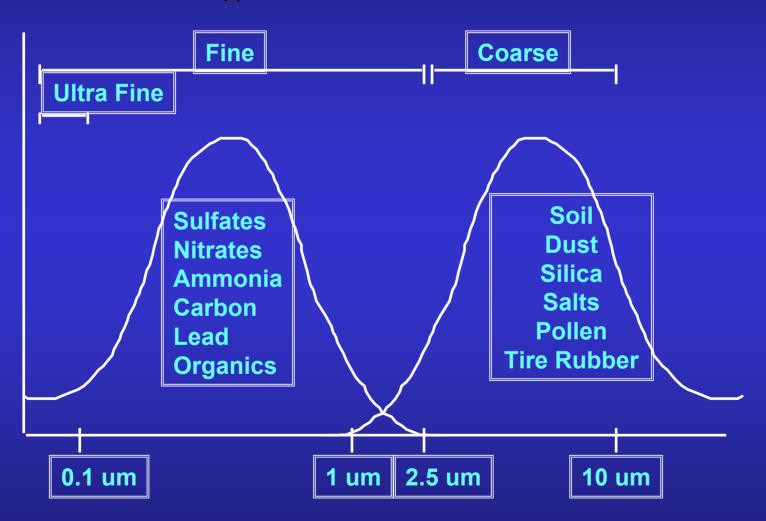
OVERVIEW

Particulate Matter:

- A Pollutant with Multiple Personalities
- Health Effects
- Exposure Considerations
- How Can PM Cause Adverse Health Effects?
- Take-Home Messages

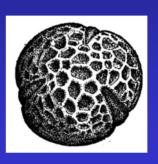


A Pollutant with Multiple Personalities: PM₁₀ Size and Composition



A Pollutant with Multiple Personalities: Allergenic Constituents

- Pollens
- Mold & Fungal Spores
- Latex from Tire Wear
- Agricultural Product Dusts
- Particulates & Allergens Interact
 - Diesel & Pollens
 - PM10 & Endotoxin







Health Effects: Historical PM Episodes

- Increased Mortality
 - Most deaths due to respiratory or cardiovascular causes
 - Most in elderly and those already ill

PM Episodes

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1930 Meuse Valley, Belgium
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1948 Donora, Pennsylvania

1952 London, England

- 4 days before episode 193 deaths/day
- 4 days during episode 406 deaths/day
 - > 1995 ug/m³ British Smoke

"Excessive air pollution for short periods (acute episodes)--

Hazards from atmospheric pollutants have been demonstrated most vividly in episodes of acute exposure. ... A few community catastrophes have resulted from combinations of fog, temperature inversion, and air stagnation, coupled with unusually large amounts of ordinary combustion-produced atmospheric pollutants. In these rare but tragic episodes, fatalities occurred predominantly among the elderly and those with pre-existing cardiac or pulmonary disease."

Restoring the Quality of Our Environment
Report of The Environmental Pollution Panel
President's Science Advisory Committee
The White House
November 1965

- Acute Mortality: Short-term (day(s)) Exposures
 Daily Time-Series Studies relate the temporal distribution of PM & deaths in large populations
 - All-Cause, Respiratory, Cardiovascular Causes
 - Elderly, people with pre-existing disease, neonates & infants
 - Similar effects observed in wide range of locations, populations
 - Near linear increase in death counts corresponding to increasing PM levels

- Acute Mortality: Short-term(day(s)) Exposures
 - Excess Mortality (Daily Time-Series Studies)
 Percent Change in Mortality
 - All-Cause
 0.5% -to-1.6% per 10 ug/m³ PM10
 1.0% -to-2.5% per 10 ug/m³ PM2.5
 - Respiratory Causes
 1.3% -to- 3.7% per 10 ug/m³ PM10
 - Cardiovascular Causes
 0.8% -to- 1.8% per 10 ug/m³ PM10

- ◆ [Chronic] Mortality: Long-Term Exposures Effects may result from repeated exposures to elevated levels of PM and/or persistent exposure to low-to-moderate levels of PM.
 - Available studies compare mortality [or morbidity] among communities with different levels of PM.
 - Population-Based or Prospective Cohort
 - Use longer-term PM averages: 1+ years

- **◆ [Chronic] Mortality: Long-Term Exposures**Prospective Cohort Studies: Harvard 6-City, ACS
 - Percent Change in Mortality *
 (After adjusting for individual risk factors)
 - Total ("all-cause") 3% -to-9% per 10 ug/m³ PM10
 - Cardiopulmonary Causes
 5% -to- 9% per 10 ug/m³ PM10

^{*} Source: Wilson, Spengler. 1996. Particles in Our Air.

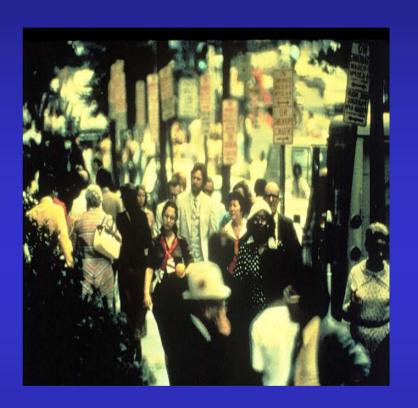
- Morbidity: Short-term (daily) Exposures
 - Excess Morbidity (Daily Time-series Studies) **Hospital Admissions:** Respiratory, pneumonia, COPD, asthma. Cardiovascular, ischemic heart disease. **Other Markers of Acute Illness:** School absences, work days lost, reduced activity days, medications usage.

- Morbidity or Physiologic Responses:
 Short-term (daily, multi-day) Exposures
 - Acute Illness (Cohort, Panel Studies)
 - Aggravation of asthma, bronchitis
 - Increased risk of acute respiratory infection
 - Physiologic Responses (Cohort, Panel Studies)
 - Increased heart rate, pulse rate
 - Decreased heart rate variability
 - Increased plasma viscosity
 - Decreased lung function (transient?)
 - Irritation of respiratory tract

- Morbidity or Physiologic Responses:
 Long-term (months, years) Exposures
 - Slowed lung function growth (children)
 - Accelerated lung function decline (adults)
 - Increased occurrence of respiratory disease or symptoms
 - Elevated risk of bronchitis or chronic cough

Health Effects: Who Is Vulnerable?

- Short-Term
 - Children (all ages)
 - pre & post-natal
 - Elderly People
 - Heart Disease Patients
 - Chronic Respiratory Disease Patients
 - Asthmatics
 - People with Bronchitis
- Long-Term
 - Everyone



Exposure Considerations: Air Pollution -- From Source to Effects







Transport Local Air Concentration













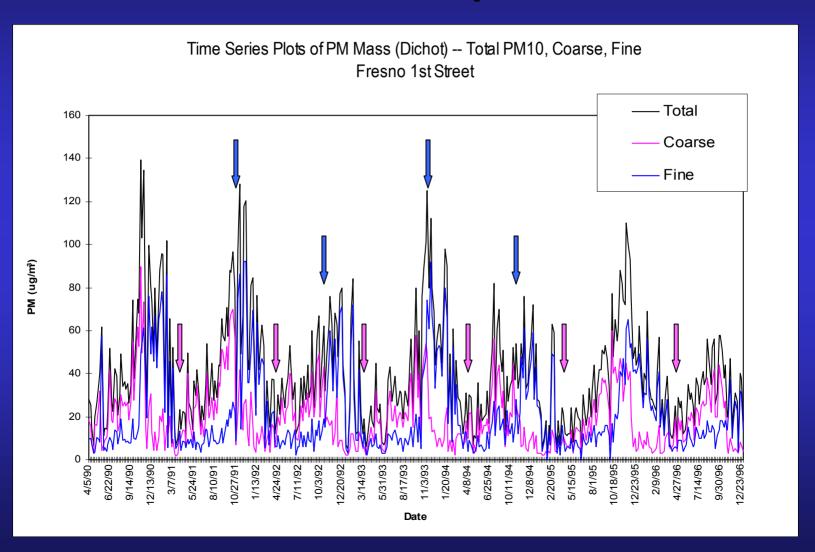




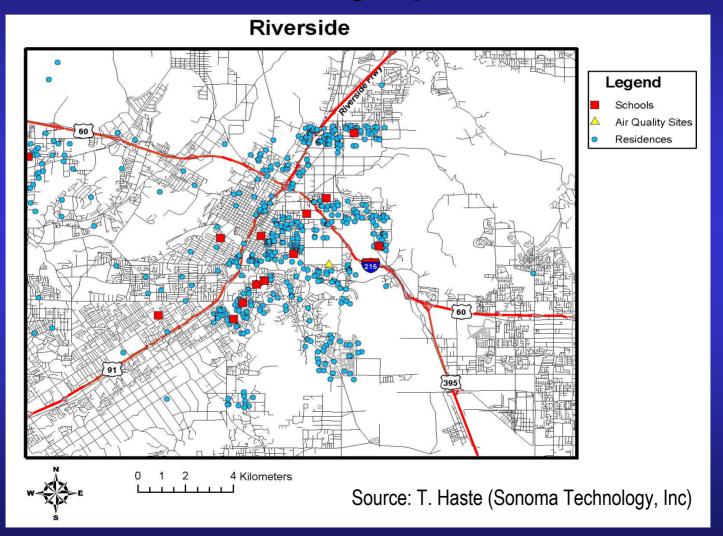


Effects

Exposure Considerations: Particulate Matter Temporal Variation

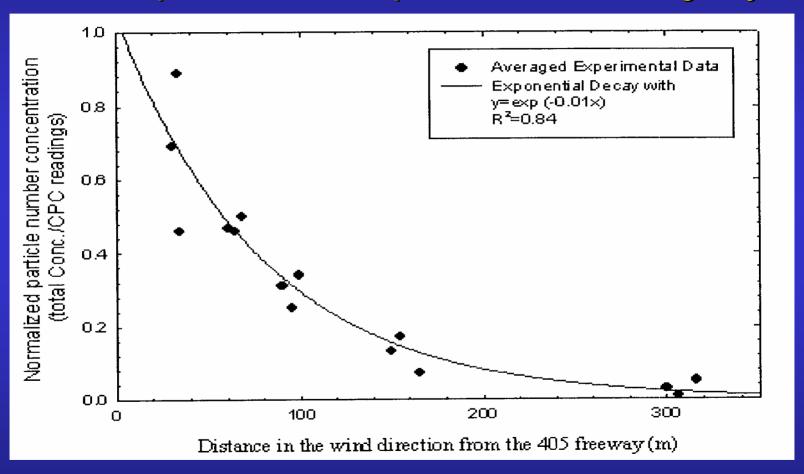


Exposure Considerations: Within Community Spatial Variation



Exposure Considerations:Within-Community Spatial Variation

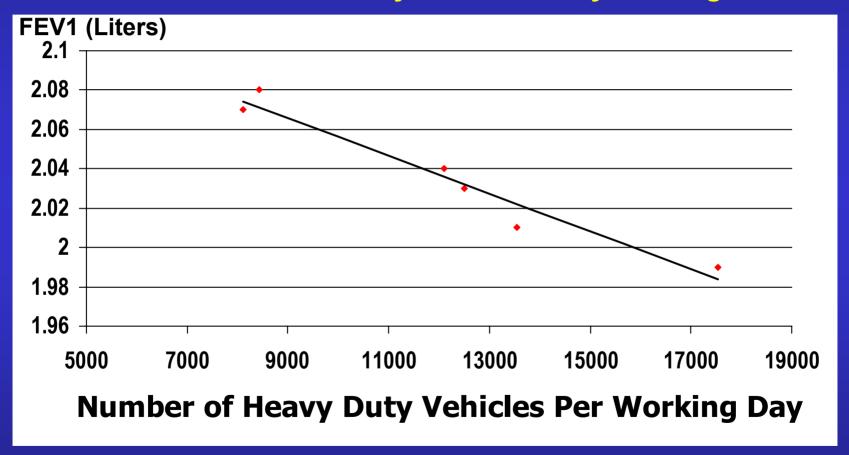
Ultrafine particle counts drop with distance from highway



Source: Westerdahl, Bowers, Taylor: Presented at AAAR October 18, 2001 Data Source: Sioutas with permission, unpublished data

Exposure Considerations:

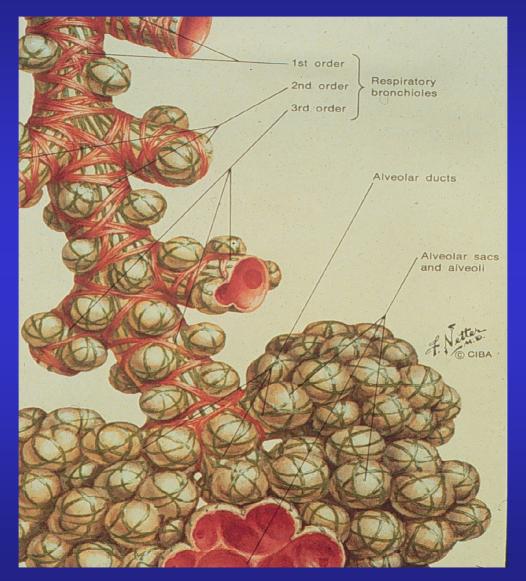
Association Between Lung Function of Children Living <300 Meters From Motorway and Intensity of Cargo Traffic



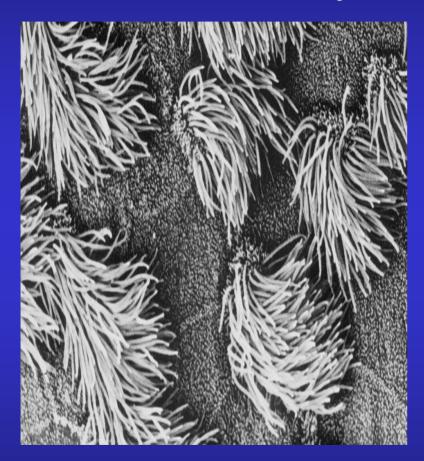
Source: Westerdahl, Bowers, Taylor: Presented at AAAR October 18, 2001

Source: Brunekreef B, et al, Air Pollution from truck traffic and lung function in children living near motorways





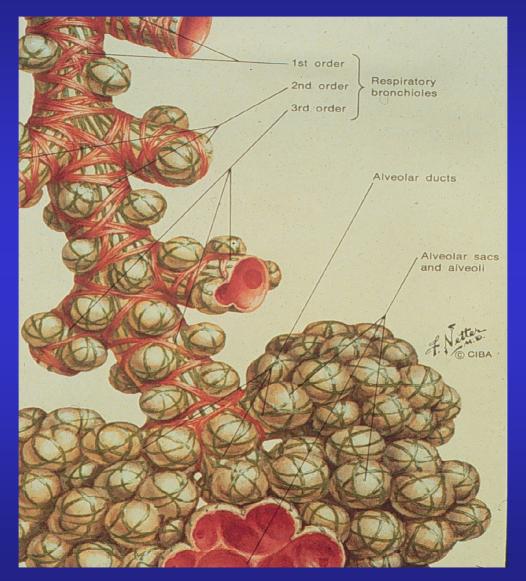
Alterations in Mucociliary Clearance: PM alone & in combination

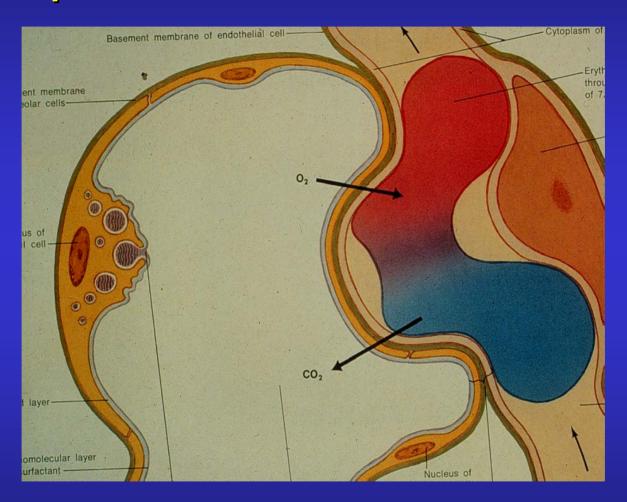


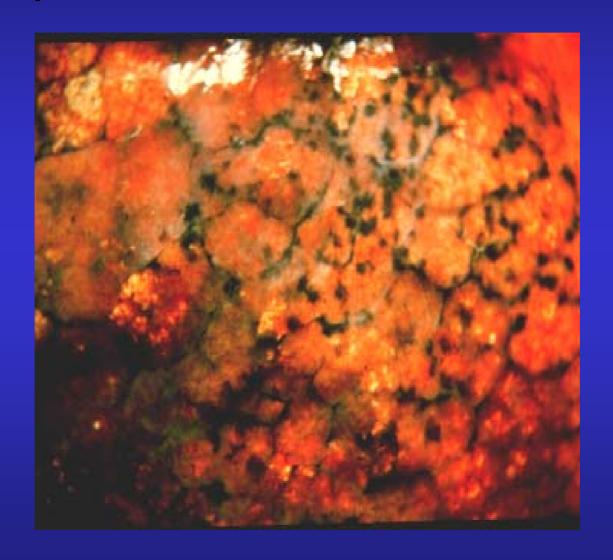
Cilia pre-NO₂ Exposure

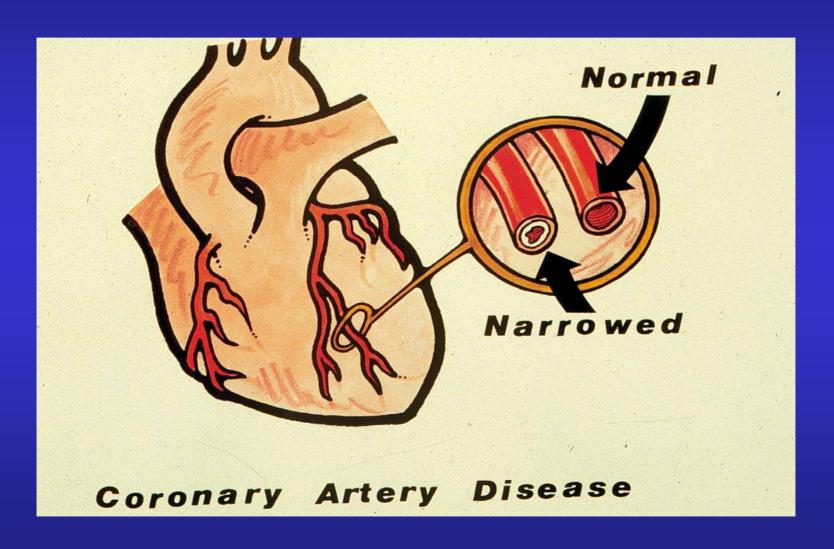


Cilia post-NO₂ Exposure









Take-Home Messages: The Pieces of the Puzzle Fit

The Evidence is Consistent:

Similar effects observed in numerous studies with diverse populations, environments, pollutant mixes.

The Evidence is Coherent:

Physiologic Responses Acute Illness Hospitalizations Death

The Effects are Plausible:

Changes in physiologic & other biological measures are consistent with observed health effects — including morbidity and mortality from respiratory and cardiovascular causes.

Take-Home Messages

- Public Health is Severely Impacted by PM
 Both morbidity & mortality risk increases.
 Everyone is vulnerable...
 Degrees of vulnerability depend on
 biological susceptibility,
 exposure and dose.
- ◆ There are safe levels below which no adverse health effects occur... ...but stay tuned.

Take-Home Messages

- Collectively we can achieve sufficient reductions in particulate matter to protect public health.
- Until then...
 we can limit exposure,
 especially of susceptible populations the elderly, children of all ages,
 patients with chronic illness.

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